SENERAL LYON ENDEAVORS TO DRAW THEM OUT.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12, 1861. A messenger from Springfield, to Col. Wyman, arrived at Rolla at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He reports that the Advance Guard of Gen. Lyon met the Advance Guard of the enemy on Thursday, and an engagement ensued, which resulted in driving the

s not stated. Our cavalry had taken up a position on the North side of the enemy. Two companies of cavalry went out at 2 o'clock Thursday night and seized 4 prisoners, 20 head of cattle, and 4 horses. Gen. Lyon was trying to draw the rebels into battle.

Rebels into the woods. The loss on either side, if any,

while conducting a train of United States soldiers He was fired at hy some one concealed in the woods The shot took effect in the breast. FRANKLIN, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, August 12, 1861.

Lyon until the issue is decided in that quarter. According to information received from prisoners

cavalry into an engagement, but without success. It is thought by some that the rebels are awaiting reënforcements from Arkaneas. Gen. Lyon les no fo tifications or entrenchments, but is abundantly supplied

sent out of the place. Col. Montgomery's Kansas Regiment was within easy calling distance.

gade, arrived from Syracuse this evening, bringing in twenty-two prisoners captured in Georgetown, Heath's Creek, and in the adjacent country. Most of them were taken with arms in their bands on their way to join Magoffin. The forces sent from here have been unable to find

either Boon's or Magoffin's Camp.

West, of the advance of the Confederates.

SOUTHERN ITEMS PARSON BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG SUP-

PRESSED.

A passenger from Kichmond, who passed through

Knoxville, Friday, reports that General Zollicoffer of the Tennessee troops had suppressed Parson Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.

mitted Dewey, and declined taking bail for his appear-The Richmond Examiner of the 8th says the Confederate Congress on Tuesday was considering a bill for the public defense. It encountered an ill-timed vision of opinion. The bill does not provide for a levy of forces, but authorizes the President to employ the military conformably to the act of the 16th of

Nows Sunday, and Monday proceeded to see with her decks filled with troops.

A correspondent of The Richmond Dispatch says 240 have been sent from Fortress Monroe to Cuba,

prove what partice state to these negroes. The Cleaveland (Tenn.) Banner of the 9th says, that

Edwards, who declared that he would swear to sup port the Confederate Constitution, was elected from Bradley County to the House by 598 majority, and that the nine members in Lower Tennessee are Union

The Athens (McMinn County) Post says it is reported that several companies in that county have been organized to resist the action of Tennessee becom-

ing a member of the Southern Confederacy, and hopes the rumors are without foundation, as the county has a decided majority for the Southern Constitution.

THE BANGOR DEMOCRAT OFFICE DE-

STROYED.

BANCOR, Me., Monday, Aug. 12, 1864.

Secession sheet, was destroyed by a large number of people. During an alarm of fire a crowd entered the office, cleared it of everything it possessed, and burned

UNTEER PRIVATES.

privates in the regular army and in the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other pur-

Large Fire at Versailles, N. Y.

Completion of a Telegraph Line

The I. and M. Telegraph Company's lines, coasseding Keckuk, Montrose, and Fort Mades, in Jown, direct with Chicago and the East, was completed to-day

Petersono', C. W., Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

A fire last night destroyed the Post Office, Custom House, and a large number of other buildings on Hunter and George streets. Loss estimated at from \$75,00 to \$100,000.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

of his youth, and was anxious to be openly recon-

siled to the true faith of the region of his birth,

receives no absolution, but is delivered over to

the secular arm for restraint and correction.

And even Mr. William M. Browne, who merely

certified to the harmless character of Mr. Hurl-

but, found all his services rendered to Slavery

and Secession in The Journal of Commerce and

The Constitution, scarcely sufficient to save him

from the suspicion of being a concealed malig

naat. Invalid Northern women have been driven

from the hospitable South on suspicion of Union-

im. Other women have been scourged and

torred and feathered for the utterance of the

come heresy. Men have been tortured and

murdered by the score, and robbed and exiled

by the hundred for simple loyalty to the flag

under which they were born. And so effectual

dare make itself heard in all the insurgent re-

we need not say how different our treatment

enemies has been. We have bettered the

st extreme doctrines of Christianity on that

it. For no Quaker, we believe, has ever held

of mischief. And yet the Departments have done

these very things in what they have done, and

is what they have left undone. That the dis

seler at Bull Run was due to the advices given

the enemy by known traitors in the pay of the

Government, and to the inaction of a treacher-

ous or imbecile commander, is now the deliber-

ate conviction of the nation, and it is not in a

frame of mind to suffer these things to be done

over again. No Northern man can put his foot

on Southern soil but at the risk of his life,

while shoals of Secessionists roam at will over

the North, insulting the very flag that protects

them. It is affirmed, and we see no reason to

doubt it, that one of Beauregard's aids has been

seen in this city since the battle in which he

took part. What would be the chance of a loyal

officer to escape detection and punishment who

chould venture Southward ? No Northern woman

would be allowed to go South, or if already

there, permitted to open her lips in criticism or

dissent. While Washington and Baltimore are

swarming with Rebels in crinoline, who cast

Arebrands, arrows, and death from the safe en-

trenchments of their petticonts. Nay, there are

numerous cases of the wives and children of

men in arms against the Nation, sent to

their relatives at the North for our pro-

section, while they themselves are fighting

against us. And these women are, undoubtedly,

giving all the intelligence they can to the enemy,

and chattering treason with all their might,

Now these things may be unavoidable in the

green tree, but they cannot be endured in the dry. As the war goes on this sort of thing

must cease. We trust, and are sure, that

we shall never imitate the barbarities of the

Southern example in this matter; but we hold

that it will be found essential to arrest every

man coming from the South, who cannot give a

good account of himself, and to put all Southern

residents, women as well as men, under the

surveillance of the police of the places where

they are found, and to permit them to have no

cor armication with the enemy that has not un-

dergone official examination. And all non-com-

batants will have either to be held as hostages

for the good treatment of our men who fall

into the enemy's hands, or else sent back under

escort to help consume his means and to encum-

ber him, not us. Such are some of the incidents

their own satisfaction that General Beauregard

belongs, by right of descent, to their lower

province. There is some confusion in their spe-

culations upon the subject, which makes it rather

uncertain whether Beauregard is the son of his

grandfather or his own son. A complicated pa-

ternity is by no means an unusual thing in

Louisiana, yet we have doubts as to the correct

ness of either of the above conjectures. It is

shown, however, that a relative, more or less

remote, named Pierre Toutan, a half-breed

peasant, emigrated early from the muddy district

of the Three Rivers, to the sweetened plains of

Southern Louisiana, where be established an

estate which was duly christened with the gandy

arme of Beauregard. The present leader at

Manassas, for reasons satisfactory to himself,

took to himself his ancestors' post-office address

as a surname, on coming to his majority, sinking

the Toutau into the obscurity of a mere initial.

There is a rumor of a prenominal Pierre, also

inherited, which has now disappeared altogether

beneath the surface. At any rate, it is claimed

that the defender of Manassas entered and left

West-Point as Pierre G. Toutan, and nothing

longer. It is not important, only the Canadians

seemed pleased at the discovery. We wish them

The Boston Courier, which is just now un-

der a cloud, attributes all its misfortunes to too

much telling of truth. "We told the truth,"

says The Courier, "but the multitude took no

" heed. The great calamity came and we main-

" tained the same ground. Then they called us

" Secessionists." We had always supposed that

the mission of The Courier was to supply elegant

and finished writing for the contemplation of the

refined and exclusive circles of Boston society,

and that the truth was altogether too vulgar an

article for it to deal with. This announcement,

however, only justifies the adage that Truth is

stranger than Fiction, for the romance of all

ages would fail to furnish anything more mar-

velous than The Courier's truths for the past

THE WHOLE STORY TOLD .- The London

Spectator has this paragraph under its heading of

"The American Congress has voted the men and

the money required by the President, and twenty per

affirmed by 92 to 55 that it is 'no part of the duty of

officers to capture fagitive slaves.' The hand moves

cent more, and the House of Representatives

joy of their Beauregard.

few years.

"News of the Week:

a clang which will startle Europe."

gior, in expostulation or in disapproval.

THE EFFORTS TO RECOVER COL. CAMERON'S BODY.

The Seizure of the Messengers.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

THE CASE OF MR. HURLBUT.

Jeff. Davis Tennessee Postmasters.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

THE PIRATE SUMTER GONE INTO PORT.

THE EFFORTS TO SECURE THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

be Christian duty to solicit his enemies to The following is the correspondence between amite him on either cheek, and pay him a salary for the service, and still less to pick up and re-Arnold Harris, the agent sent by Secretary Castore the sword which a foe had dropped, and meron to obtain the body of his brother, and Gen. Benuregard: to put him into a position of yet greater power

JULY 22, 1861, To Gen. Braummann, or Commanding Officer Confeder

Sur: I send this by a friend and trusty servant, who is well known to many officers in your army. He is sent for the purpose of obtaining from you a permit for Mr. H. S. McGraw and myself to poss your lines to obtain the body of Col. Cameron, who fell in the action vesterday. My salicitude is this metter. to obtain the body of Col. Cameron, who fell in the action yesterday. My solicitude in this matter is an impulse of private character. The rigid rules established in Washington with reference to flags of trace prevent me from carrying out my wishes without proceeding as I am now doing. I believe Gen. B. will recall et me while a resident in New-Orleans; but if President Davis, Gen. Lee, Gen. Johnson, Gen. Wigfall, Colonels Miles, Keitt or Withers are present they will not hesitate to youch for me. Gen. Bonham and in fact nearly all of your officers know me. In addition the gratification of performing a sacred duty, I to the gratification of performing a sacred duty, I would be highly delighted to meet in your camp many of my most valued fraction. It is proper for me to add that I have not been in any manner connected with the action of the Government here, and that I am a

Very respectfully, yours, &c., (Signed.) ARNOLD HARRIS

Please make the passport for A. Harris, H. S. McGraw and two servants. I have not named my friend or servant for prudential reasons, but either of the gentlemen above named can vouch for them.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 23, 1861.

SIR: I am instructed by Gen. Benuregard, commanding the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, to say that he has received your note of the 22d, and to reply

The General declines giving an informal permit to any one residing beyond his advanced lines for any purpose which may be accomplished by those formal proceedings known to, and practiced by civilized behigerent nations. By no act of his will be lower the dignity of the Confederate States as a nation, by permitting that to be done indirectly which the usages of

miting that to be done indirectly which the usages of civilized warfare accomplish directly.

The arbitrary and unusual course adopted in such cases as you refer to by the United States Government, will be the guide of the General's conduct in return. Any one, therefore, coming within his lines without the proper flag will be sent under an escort to the Confederace Government for examination.

The General deems proper for me to add that humanity should teach an enemy to care for its wounded and Caristianity to bury its dead. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Juny L. Manning, Aid-de-Camp.

The following letter from Harry S. Magraw, who went for Col. Cameron's body, and is now

a prisoner in Richmond, has been received: "Arrested 23d, on the ground that we had come within the lines of C. A. improperly. We are now held as prisoners of wer, and are quartered in a tobacco house, in company with the captured Federal officers. Have met many friends here who have been exceedingly kind. Indeed, we were treated with kindness and kind. Indeed, we were treated with kindness and besideration from the time we were put under arrest Fairfax Court-House. The officer is charge of ve, and I believe of all the prisoners, is a brother of Mrs. incoln—a Mr. Todd of Kentucky. When the U. S. Government refused to recognize the C. S. Govern-ment as a beligerent, and failed to send a flag of truce under which their dead and wounded might have been

of a state of war, and they must be accepted as operly cared for, the authorities on this side became properly cared for, the authornies on the very rid in reference to these prisoners.

Before this they were allowed to remain at the hotel on parole. Now they are confined and under suard all the time. As we passed the battle-ground day bear in the time. As we passed the battle-ground day bearing we saw some of the dead lying units of the dead of the confined were saw some of the dead lying units. such, as fast as we learn that such a state is existect. Otherwise, we shall consent to fight our enemy with one hand tied behind us, while fore yesterday, we saw some of the dead lying un-buried. When the Confederates had buried their own he has the full and unre-trained use of both his. buried. When the Confederater had buried their own dead and cared for their wounded, they then turned their attention to the killed and wounded of the enemy. Harris and I have no expectation of being released at an early day, although efforts have been made in our bala! In Landing Sanhard and Sanhard When patience has ceased to be a virtue, it shows very fast into a vice and a very bad one. behalt by leading Southern geathenen in high position. But they will not been the rule in our favor, and say that the measure meted out to their captured shall be our fate." The Canadian newspapers have settled it to

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

Mr. Motley's appointment to the Austrian mission is understood to be due to the efforts of Senator Sumner, who pressed him for the Hague, and, that failing, for Vienna, for which the other prominent candidate was Mr. John Jay of New-York. Mr. Motley can pursue his studies quite as well at Vienna as at the Hague. The libraries of the Austrian capital are rich in documents relating to the Thirty-Years' War, the history of which he proposes to write. Massachusetis now has three first-class Ministers.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS. The following Consuls have recently been

appointed: ppointed:

B. Reed, Amov China.

W. Crawford, Antwerp.

P. Wolf, Basle.

Washinger, Barbados.

Young, Berlind.

M. Allen, Bermida.

Laiman, Bordea.

Leomaterin (editor of St. Lonia Antelger), Bremon.

S. Explosion, Capita, wither (alaon, Cape Haytlen). too, Cadiz. m. Cape Haytien.

I. Pierce, Matamoras.
P. L. Robertson, Maraelan,
J. P. Peach, Mondow,
Franklin W. chater, Munich,
S. Whittney, Nassun, West Indian. . Moran, Para, Peru. E. Gelston, Port Elizabeth,

Cape Colony C. Howells (editor of The R. M. Walsh, sephora.

J. Leelle, father of present
Chief Clerk of the War Prpar ment (who was the first
appointed to same post)
Lyons. V. T. Rice, Spezza.
V. D. W. Jagui, St. Domingo,
A. Arneld, St. Petersburg.

H. M. Lord, Manchester, Eng The only Consulate of importance remaining unfilled is Liverpool, vacant by Mr. Little-

john's resignation. DISCIPLINE AT ALEXANDRIA. More stringent regulations with respect to

transit into or out of the lines have been put in force at Alexandria, at the instance of Gen. Heintzelman, who will soon be well enough to take command in person. BEAUREGARD AND JOHNSTON DOMICILED.

Just after the battle of Ball Run Gen. Benuegard is known to have taken the house of a Mr. Ware at Manassas. Johnston also took a house at about the same time there, at which Mrs. Johnston joined him. GEN. PORTER'S MISHAP.

We have good authority for stating that Gen-Porter, Provost Marshal, nover received any challenge from the volunteer major with whom he had an altercation the other day in front of Willard's Hotel. Of course he never refused

OFFICIAL BEWSPAPERS.

The Kingston Journal, Roan County, Tennessee, The State Record, Topcka, Kansas, and The Whig and Courier, Bangor, Maine, have been included in the list of newspapers to publish the laws of the United States by authority.

WILLIAM II. HURLBUT. slowly on the dial, but it moves, and when the finger We are informed on good anthority that Mr. passes the hour, the knell of Slavery will ring out with

has been transferred from Richmond to Charleston, where he is now in prison. The real cause of his long detention is the suspicion that he is a spy in the employment of the National Government. Of this, however, no positive evidence has been produced. Zenlous efforts are made for his release, especially by Mr. William M. Browne, a near relative of the Earl of Sligo, formerly editor of The N. Y. Journal of Commerce and The Washington Constitution, now Assistant-Secretary of State to J. Davis, and by Mr. A. D. Banks, once editor of The Cincinnati Enquirer, and afterward of The Lynchburg Virginian, a bosom friend of George N. Sanders (by the way, George is now living in neutrality and mild obscurity at Louisville, Kentucky, still faithful to the Stars and Bars, mindful of the happy days when he went gipsying through the rich fields of the Federal Treasury, in company with Floyd and Russell), and also by many lovely ladies, who admire his accomplishments and dote on his good looks, even while they cannot repress a suspicion as to the soundness of his moral principles. Under such circumstances you can imagine that his release is probable. But, considering what he has done for the cause of Secession, it must be admitted that he has been badly treated.

EAST TENNESSEE MAIL SERVICE. Jeff. Davis removes and appoints postmasters in East Tennessee, while the Federal Government performs the mail service for the benefit of Union men. He has just appointed Gen. Patterson's brother, Postmaster at Cumberland Gap, Tenn. The mails are useless to Union men, for Jeff.'s Posimasters withhold all matter they please to suspect.

REBELS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Ten thousand Rebels are now in and about East Tennessee. Many Union men, unarmed, are fieeing

to Kentucky.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

The Navy Department has advices of the return of the pirate Sumter to New-Orleans through Atchafalaya Bay. The Jeff. Davis is the only rebel war vessel known officially to be outside, as the Department is not apprised of the escape of the McRae. Fast steamers are on the way to make the blockade of New-Orleans effectual. Four pirates have been disposed of-the Savannah captured, the Petrel shelled and sunk, the York beached and burned, and an unknown vessel driven ashore by the transport Rhode Island. Of the last exploit there are no official advices.

THE PURCHASE OF STEAMERS. Commodore Vanderbilt sets the value of the

steamer Vanderbilt at \$600,000. The Navy Department offers \$300,000. It is not impossible that the Baltic and Atlantic will be purchased by Government. The terms of sale are yet to

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. Ex-Senator James Cooper of Maryland has been appointed Brigadier-General. B. W. Per-

kins and James Gardner of New-York have been appointed Quartermasters. RE-ENLISTMENTS. A large proportion of the New-Jersey and

Pennsylvania three months' men are reënlisting. THE REPORTED ARREST OF MR. NELSON. No confirmation has been received here of the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson's seizure and imprisonment at Nashville. It is thought not improb-

THE RETURN OF SECRETARY CHASE. Secretary Chase will not return till Wednes-

day or Thursday. MOVEMENTS OF DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS. Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, Fox, has returned. Mr. Fexon, Chief Clerk of the Department, went to-day for a week to Connecticut. On his return Secretary Welles takes a

short vacation. Green Adams, Sixth Auditor of Treasury, returned to-day from Kentucky, where he did good service in the campaign.

THE PAY OF THE SIXTY-NINTH. Captain Meagher is here looking after the pay due the 69th Regiment, delayed in consequence of a complication about the pay-rolls, which he

is doing his best to unravel.

THE NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES. The Post-Office Department is distributing the wae stamped envelopes. In addition to the three and ten cent stamps there are now twelve, twenty, twenty-four, and forty cent stamps. The new stamps will be ready for distribution this week. Six days only are allowed after the receipt of packages of new stamps and stamped envelopes at the several post-offices to holders of old ones to exchange them for the new style.

CARGOLS OF ICE MISSING.
Of five cargoes of ice from Boston, due or Thursday, only one has arrived. It is reported that two have fallen into Rebel hands on the

GARDRALDI'S REPLY.

A letter from Minister Fogg, states that Garibaldi said to him-" If your war is for Freedom, I am with you with 20,000 men."

ARREST OF MR. FAULKNER. Ex-Minister Faulkner was arrested to-day, in his room at Brown's Hotel, by Gen. Perter, Provest Marshal, in person, and his Adjutant, Capt. Averill. A small squad of cavalry were in attendance out of sight. Mr. Faulkner, with some surprise, but with no hetitation, obeyed the summons. He requested permission to take his baggage, but was allowed only a few necessary articles of clothing. A guard is in charge of his room. The City Prison being considered not altogether suitable or safe for a gentleman of Faulkner's quality, he was conducted to the upper story of the quarters of Capt. Willard of the 8th Infantry, on Massachusetts avenue. He will be kept from the interruption of friends. The order for Faulkner's arrest was issued by Secretary Seward. He intended to have left the city to-morrow. Letters received by recent steamers show him giving aid and comfort to rebel agents abroad, as he has done to their allies here. Some of his correspondence with Richmond has been intercepted. A cavalry regiment in Winchester, Va., was waiting for his coming as its commissioned Colonel. Secretary Seward's action gives universal satisfaction. The exchangeable value of Faulkner is said to be four colonels or

eight majors. NATIONAL PAST.

A preclamation for a national fast on the last Thursday in September has been signed by the President. It is as follows: . A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Bibreas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Coogress
has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Pablic Humilistion. Prayer, and Faxing, to be observed by the People of the United States with religious solumnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Aimighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His es on their arms, and a spedy restoration of peace;

States of America the eighty-sinth.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. THE DETECTION OF REBELS.

Congressman Potter's Rebel Detective Committee is still in session. It has a list of 150 witnesses unexamined. About 175 Department Clerks have been removed on its representations. The Secretaries unbesitatingly remove all they report disloyal. The President is anxious to have the Departments purified. The Committee

Mr. Wood will be re-appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings to-morrow.

General McClellan has ordered an officer to warn the Washington papers to desist from

Mrs. Lincoln's journey will be extended to Niagara Falls. Mrs. Grimsby and Assistant-Private Secretary Hay will be of the party. Mr. Stoddard, the President's Secretary to sign

The new envelopes me evidently superior in design to those of the old issues, and are now in the hands of postmasters for sale. Some of them will carry forty, twenty-four, twenty and twelve cents worth of mail matter, the larger denominations being adapted to the demands of express companies. The new postage-stamps will be ready for distribution

THE SCURRILOUS ENVELOPES. The recent Post-Office order, providing against the transmission of envelopes with scurrilous or scandalous matter printed or written on them, is intended to cover such cases as that of a Massachusetts quack doctor. which was brought to the attention of the Department, he having selected that mode to indecently advertise

The order does not, as many soldiers and others suppose, prevent the passage through the mails of envelpes with patriotic and Union devices or designs. MAIL-BAG LOCKS AND KEYS.

There were about sixty bidders for supplying the Post-Office Department with locks and keys, some of them exhibiting each five or six different kinds. An entire change of them is designed owing in part to many of the old patterns being in possession of the

disloyalists. On this subject the Commission have made their report, but the Postmaster-General has not yet made his

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS. The following named Consuls have just been ap-pointed: To Glasgow, John S. Prettyman, of Delaware; to Smyrna, Prof. C. D. Cieveland, of Pennsylvania; to Mexico, Marcus Ottenberg, of Wisconsin; to Hong Kong, H. N. Congar, of New-Jersey; to Maracaibo, Frederick Wipperman, of Minnesota; to Londonderry, Thomas McCunn, of New-York; to Demerarn, Theodore D. Edwards of Kentucky; to San Juan del Sur, Warren S. Foster of Connecticut

Paris, John Bigelow of New-York. MILITARY ORDERS.

The order of Col. Davies, dated Alexandria, having in view the severe punishment of troops who commit outrages and depredations around Alexandria, is not only timely, but meets the carnest commendation of every lover of justice and Union in this vicinity.

NEW-YORK HORSE ARTILLERY. Col. Latson, of the New-York Horse Artillery, neamped at Camp Low, New-York), arrived here his morning, and will leave again this afternoon baying received from the War Department an order

Colonel Latson speaks in the highest terms of th facilities furnished by Mr. Lesley, Chief Clerk of the War Department, and of the promptness of Maj. General McClellan, Major-General Sanford, Adjutant-General Thomas, and the Secretary and Assistant-Secretary of War in the transaction of his business. Colonel Lat-

cially interested in the matter can obtain information of Capt. Gridin, at the Western Hotel, New-York, or Col. Latson, at Elm Park, Staten Island.

REBEL ASTUTENESS.

The alleged semi-official announcement in the Richmond papers that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston regardless of President Lincoln's blockade, is of no practical significance, even if the with which we are at peace have a right to enter our ports not withstanding the blockade, which is intended

A number of the most distinguished army officers of Europe, particularly in England and France, have tendered their services to the United States, but it is not known that any of them will be accepted. One of them says he regards the contest as between civilization and barbarism, and his love for the former con-

transmitted on that subject was through the ordinary ARREST OF MR. PAULKNER.

France, was effected to-day by a detachment of the Provost Guard, who for that purpose repaired to his hotel. He was conveyed to the jail under orders from the military authorities, through the War Department. He is not permitted to hold correspondence or conversation with any of his friends at present. As to the specific charges under which he is held, they are, so far as the public is concerned, mere matters of specula tion; but something has been said about his having a commission as a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army. A formal examination into the case will, however, soon take place. Shortly after his arrest, he re-

perhaps 1,000 Confederates at Sewall's Point. FROM BOSTON. A private letter states that twenty soldiers of the 5th Mussachusetts Regiment, mostly reported killed, are marked that he was not aware of having done anything | prisoners in Richmond.

governing Ministers returning from abroad. TAE OPERATIONS OF THE STEAMER UNION. Con umodore Goldsbero, of the steamer Union, com municates to the Navy Department some interesting facts converning the complete destruction by fire of the privateer schooner York, off Cape Hatteras Light-House. 'The other privateer captured proved to be, h

to justify these proceedings, and but for them he wo

have had his accounts settled to-day at the State Department, which he had visited the day after his arrival

in Washington, on that business, as well as to call of

S'ecretary Seward, in accordance with the courtesy

says, the sc booner Geo. C. Baker, taken by the United States schowner of South Carolina on the coast of Texas, and Nound to New-York, recuptured by the piratical school oer York, 75 miles north-east of Cape Hatterns. He has placed a prize crew on board and brought her to port. Her pirate crew, 4 in number, are in irons on 1 ward the Union. He had bearded the Baker the day bea ore. She was, he said, commanded by a Mr. Abbott, v vith a prize crew of 5 men from the steamer South Caro Una, and that they are now prison-

ers to the Rebeis. RETURN OF SECRETARY FOX. Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, has returned from the North, whithe vile went on business connected

with the Department. THE INCREAS TE OF THE NAVY.

far about 70 vesse to have been purchased an 30 chartered, a larger nun ther of ships than previously composed the Navy. They are generally of ligh draught, intended rather 1 to coast than for sea pur poses, much attention havi ug been paid to swiftness in the selection. COMMISSIONER OF PU VALC BUILDINGS.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Wood of New York will be reappointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Serate having neglected to act on his nomination for that office. MORE CAVALIST. Hon. John F. Farnsworth has received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of caval-

ry, and has just procured all the necessary orders for arms and equipments. The Government is to furnish the horses. The rendezvous is to be at St. Charles, on Fox River. DISBANDMENT OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES. ALEXANDRIA, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861. The Fire Zonaves struck their tents, and left for

A prominent resident of White House Point, named Burke, was arrested to-day by our pickets, about six miles from Alexandria. He is charged with being a spy, and acting as a Rebel messenger. He is at present confined in the jail awaiting orders from Wash-

A party of officers, while out scouting to-day, visited Mount Veruon. They were also three miles south of there. They report that no Robel troops have been seen in that vicinity for two weeks. BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF THE RESEL LOSSES-

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT. Two volunteer regiments have been raised in New-Mexico for the defense of that Territory against Iudisns or other enemies. One of these regiments, if not both, will be composed entirely of mounted troops One of them is commanded by Colonel St. Vrain, and the other by Colonel Pino; the Lieutenant-Colonels being respectively Kit Carson and Manuel Chavez. It is intended to raise two other regiments in New-Mexico, but the Terrirory will be unable to furnish a greater number than these four.

The statement that Prince Napoleon had an interview with General McClellan, on his return from Manussus, is entirely falso. Beauregard's official report of the casualties at the

killed and wounded, was fourteen hundred and seventy. He says that he has fourteen hundred Federal pri-poners, including in this number several hundreds of wounded soldiers.

The President is in excellent health. He will not leave Washington this year. During the absence of Mrs. Lincoln the White House will be completely re-tornized.

Mr. Wood has been reappointed Commissioner of Public Buildings by the President, in spite of the failure of the Senate to attend to the appointment at the recent session.

The Washington journals continue to publish full details of the movements of troops.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S COMMAND. A SKIRMISE-GALLANT CHARGE OF THE NEW-YORK NINETEENTH.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Monday, Aug. 12, 1861. The New-York 19th volunteer regiment is now con manded by Major Ledlie, Col. Clark still being under arrest, and Lieut. Col. Seward having obtained leave of absence on account of sickness. His regiment keeps on both sides of the Potomae f

Last Sunday news reached Major Ledlie that a force of upward of 100 cavalry was at Lovettsville, Loudon County, where they were pressing and op pressing the Union inhabitants. A detachment from different companies, amounting to 100 men, under command of Capt. Kennedy, Company B., accompanied by Capt. Sterns of Company F, and Surgeon F. Davison, crossed the river at the Rock Ferry, at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, and after a difficult march through a rocky pass of 7 miles, reached Lovettsville about dayight. Ascertaining that the rebels had left, they retraced their route two miles toward the river, in hopes the rebels would follow them as soon as the latter

carned Capt. Kennedy's weakness. Here the Union men formed an ambush, where they av concealed until 3 p. m., when, ascertaining th Rebels had not returned, they continued on their way. When about three miles from the river, they were vertaken by a boy with the information that about 130 of Stewart's Robel Cavalry had reoccupied the town. Tired and worn out, almost shoeless and hungry, the brave fellows with a shout at once voted unan mously to return and attack the Rebels. Starting at double quick time they gained sight of the town, and under the cover of a corn-field, gained sight of the Cavalry about 30 rods distant. Retiring for a few minutes, they heard the Rebel Captain give orders to mount, and believing they had been discovered and were about to be charged upon, Capt. Kennedy charged upon the town at a double quick, firing two volleys as they ran.

The enemy, after firing a few harmless shots, made their way, concealed by houses, out of the opposite side of the town, but not until they had one Lieutenant killed and five men wounded, as ascertained from a person who came into town soon after.

The inhabitants of Loudon County are generally

Unionists, and were greatly rejoiced to be freed from the oppression of the rebels. Capt. Bowman of the 28th New-York, stationed between Berlin and the Point of Rocks, heard the firing at Lovettsville, and started with his company and run three miles to aid Capt. Kennedy, but was too late to participate in the rout.

> FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 11, ? via Baltimore, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

Prof. La Mountain made two successful ascensions yesterday, having attained an altitude of 3,000 feet. He found the encampment of the Confederate troops to be about three miles beyond Newmarket Bridge. There were no traces of the Rebels near Hampton. A considerable force is also encamped this side of James River, some eight miles above Newport News. The two cannon mounted at Sewall's Point toward Old Point he thinks are only large field-pieces. There are

Boston, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

Fred. Whipple, a Conductor, was shot this morning at McGurk's, about six miles this side of California

From Mr. Welles, the messenger from Springfield to Col. Wyman, we learn the following additional items

The time of the 1st Iown Regiment expires on Thursday, but they are determined to remain with General deserters and scouts, the forces of the enemy number about 21,000. Their main body is still encamped on Wies u's Creek, but their advance guard of cavalry is

posted four or five miles nearer. Various methods have been resorted to by General Lyon to draw their with ammutition and provisions, and the shop in Springfield is employed day and night making canister shot. Nearly all the women and children have been New-York this afternoon, where they will be disbunded, preparatory to a reorganization of the regi-

> JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861. Maj. Moore, with a detachment of the Irish Bris

The country is swarming with guerrillas, who ap-

Louisville, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861.

A Louisville paper publishes a letter signed W. J. Dewey, of New-Orleans, addressed to his cousin, P. A. Crocker, of New-York, asking if he, Dewey, could battle of Stone Bridge, states that the Rebel loss, in get employment there, and speaking despairingly of future prospects in New-Orleans. This letter was in tercepted by the military authorities at Memphis, and returned to the authorities at New-Orleans, who com-

March, and to accept volunteers, not exceeding 400,000.

The Norfolk Herald of the 7th says: the S. P. Whitney, another Boston steamer, came to Newport-

and advocates the admission of negro testimony to

At I o'clock this afternoon The Bangor Democrat the contents in the street. Mr. Emery, the editor of the paper, escaped unharmed. A man named Jones, who made some demonstrations in opposition to the acts of the mob, was badly used, but was finally resened and put in jail.

INCREASED PAY OF REGULAR AND VOL-The following is the act to increase the pay of the

poses:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repres minifers of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the pay of the private in the regular anny and volunteers in the review of the private in the regular anny and volunteers in the service of the United States be thirteen dollars per mouth for three years from and after the passage of this act, and until otherwise fixed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the provisions of the act entitled "an act for the rolled of the Onio and other volunteer," approved July 24th, 1861, be, and the same are hereby, extended to all volunteers mustared into the service of the United States, whether for one, two, or three years, or for and during the war.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That all the act, oraclamations, and orders of the President of the United States, after the 4th of March, 1861, respecting the army and may of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militis or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved, and in all trajects legislated and made valid to the same intent, and will the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express sutherity and direction of the Congress of the United States.

Approved Append 6, 1861. press authority and direct States. Approved August 6, 1861.

PERRYSDERO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 12, 1868.

The Cascade Mills, together with a large amount of grain owned by J. N. Greene, at Versailles, Sew-York, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The total loss is \$43,000. Insured on the mill, machinery, and stock, in the Ætna, North American, Hartford, and Charter Oak companies, \$2,000.

William Henry Hurlbut, late of New-York City, to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chariteenouts, to concess at

deplote their sins and transgressions in the full conviction tha the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pay with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past of-

And whereas, When our beleved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with fac-tion and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our wn faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble urselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy-to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be ble seed and made effectual for the reletable lishmont of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable been of civil and religious liberty, earned, under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence. Therefore, I. ABRAHAMELINCOLN, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of Humilia tion, Prayer and Fasting for all the people of the Nation, and I tion, rrayer and reasting for all the people of the Nation, and do extractly recommend to all the people, and expecially to all Ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families—to observe and keep that day/secording to their several creeds and modes of worstly in all huntifity, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of

the Nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and brin plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United

receives no extra pay for this extra labor. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

AIDING THE ENEMY TO BE STOPPED.

publishing matters relating to movements of troops. MRS. LINCOLN'S JOURNEY.

Land Patents, will set during Mr. Hay's absence. Robert Lincoln accompanies his mother. To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861. THE NEW ENVELOPES.

toward the close of this week.

to Revel, Heinig B. Stacy of Vermont; to St. Catha rines, Benjamin Lindsay of Massachusetts; and to

for the immediate mustering in of his regiment.

son had time, too, to call on the Secretary of State. . Col. Latson is entrusted with the duty, in connection with the Quartermaster at New-York, of collecting and forwarding to their respective regiments here and else where, those whose time of furlough has expired, and those who are absent from other cances. Personsespe-

statement is true, for the war vessels of any nation operate against commerce with the disloyalists. TENDERS OF EUROPEAN ARMY OFFICERS.

A CANARD EXPLODED.

There is good authority for saying that there is no truth in a recently reported conversation between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward in the matter of sending a special messenger to England with an account of the Bull Run battle. Whatever Lord Lyons may have

The arrest of Charles J. Faulkner, ex-Minister to